

WILL TO WAR IS PUT ON ALLIES BY VON JAGOW

Former German Foreign
Secretary Defends Kaiser
and All His Leaders.

BLAMES RUSSIA FIRST
He Asserts Fatherland Saved
Europe—Admits Invasion of
Belgium Was Wrong.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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BERLIN, April 12 (delayed).—"Germany, the Kaiser, the Chancellor and all the responsible leaders did not wish war," Germany endeavored to avert war as long as was compatible with her prestige and possession of power, with her alliance obligations and with self preservation. "In vain were our efforts to disperse the threatening clouds; their lightning was aimed at the German oak." "Peace was the special aim and policy of Emperor Wilhelm, who wanted to be the peace Kaiser." "Germany could not do other than it did."
These are excerpts from the book of Gottlieb von Jagow, which is in the hands of the printers, the keynote to the contribution to the history of the war by the former Foreign Secretary, who retired in 1916 because he was opposed to the renewal of U-boat warfare.

Those who look for "revelations" and confessions from the man who was Foreign Secretary of Germany when the war broke out will be disappointed. Von Jagow has written discreetly and can be regarded as sensational only in the courage with which he defends Germany's course and her policy and seeks to place the "will to war" or the intention and desire of making war upon her opponents.

Adds Little That Is New.
He adds little that really is new to the subject. His book is largely a presentation of well known facts restated from his viewpoint behind the scenes, "not a personal apology, but a contribution clearing up things as they were on the part of one who through his official position stood nearer and could look deeper into the tortuously intertwined threads of world politics than many others, who without his knowledge formed their verdict."

In his preface he declares his purpose "to answer and counter the various false verdicts and charges against our policies and the manifold creation of legends." As to the causes of the war he goes back to the time of Napoleon and asserts that "for a proper judgment of the causes of the war the last and immediate event that led to an appeal to arms was less decisive than the whole situation of the political constellation before the outbreak of the war, the long list of political tendencies and actions in all the participating countries through which for many years the knot of the tragedy was drawn."

The book does not go back to the outbreak of the war. Von Jagow's presentation shows political constellations maneuvering for years against his country. "Germany's geographical position in Central Europe was the pole at which the points of the bayonets of all Europe were magnetically directed."

He lays the causes of the war first on Russia, second on France, and last but not least on England, and takes issue with Bismarck's policy, contending that Russia was always half, if not more, an Asiatic State. "Its law is Asiatic despotism; its very being is confusion and disorder." Its tendency to expansion, coupled with its rapid increase of population, was always a danger for Europe, and collision with the western neighbor States had to follow eventually, "like an unavoidable law of nature."

"Although in the world war against the western Powers and America she has been put underneath, Germany in her defense against Russia, which was forced upon her, has saved Europe," he declares.

France-Russia Alliance.
Von Jagow traces the development of the Franco-Russian alliance and emphasizes the French loans with stipulations for the development of Russia's military machine and strategic railways. The sole purpose of which, he declares, was to prepare for a French war against Germany and carry out the revenge idea. He cites Gen. Michel, Governor-General of Paris, who in advocating the budget in January, 1914, before a commission of the Municipal Council, demanded an extraordinary supply of four for Paris on the ground that "time presses; this will be an unusual year. We do not know whether we will have mobilization in March or April."

He declares that the French Government, through its Ambassador at Bern, already in May, 1914, had entered into negotiations with the Swiss to provide it with necessary grain, to be imported into Switzerland in the event of war, on a guarantee by the Swiss Government that it would not leave the country. He asserts that in these negotiations Major Jagow, the French Military Attaché, declared that France was peace loving, "but our brothers in Alsace are calling."

eloquently conspired by the advisors of Emperor Nicholas and Germany could not do otherwise than she did. Invasion of Belgium, he admits, was wrong but he seeks to justify it on the ground that the "military leadership declared that for a successful campaign against France a march through Belgium was an absolute strategic necessity, a necessity that knows no law, as the Chancellor said."

Question of Guilt.
Of the Kaiser he says: "It must be emphasized that the maintenance of peace, despite occasional temperamental utterances that might be interpreted otherwise, was the special aim and policy of Wilhelm." That the greater part of the world is against Germany he attributes largely to Entente propaganda and asserts that Germany's enemies raised the question of the guilt of persons and country only to justify before their own people their "boundless demands."

"Of 'guilt' in war only those can speak who deny the experience of history," he says. "So long as there have been policies, that is, history, the last resort in differences between peoples has been an appeal to arms for a decision. The heroes of all times and all countries would then be guilty, from Caesar to Charlemagne, Louis XIV. to both Napoleons, Queen Elizabeth to Cromwell, Pitt, even Chamberlain, who made the Boer war; from Washington to Lincoln, half the monuments on the earth would have to be torn down."

Von Jagow says the word prestige is true misused, but without prestige no nation can maintain its position as a great power and its participation in possibilities are dependent upon its prestige.

In conclusion he says: "From the Kaiser down to the lowest official of the Foreign Office it was the wish and hope that blood shedding might be averted if it could be done without endangering our ally or ourselves." He ends with a slap at those "who call themselves Germans but do no honor to the German name when they carry water for the mills of our opponents."

In accusing Germany, he declares, there is "political purpose in the cries of guilt."

Finally, he points out that the distant general causes of the world conflagration were the intensification of the European situation, the growth of nationalism in all countries, the general race in armaments from which no nation could withdraw. This created a great tension and "in that far all the nations had their part in the guilt." The immediate cause of the war was Russia's mobilization, which cut off all possibilities of an amicable arrangement.

Von Jagow contends that Germany succumbed to the length of the war and to superior numbers, but "our brave armies were not defeated."

DEBS, AS "FLAMING REBEL," ENTERS PEN
"Head Unbent, Spirit Untamed," He Announces.

MOONSVILLE, W. Va., April 12.—Eugene V. Debs, many times Socialist candidate for President, entered the West Virginia Penitentiary here late tonight and began serving his ten year sentence for violation of the espionage act.

As the prisoner stood in the doorway of the penitentiary he said: "I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable."

Debs answered the required questions put by Warden Terrill, who assigned the prisoner to cell 51.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Eugene V. Debs gave himself up to the Federal authorities here this morning and a few hours later started for the Federal prison at Moonsville, W. Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp to begin serving his ten year sentence for violation of the espionage act.

38 KILLED, 100 HURT IN RIOTS AT CAIRO

Mobs, Armed With Knives
and Hatchets, Attack
Armenians.

ALEXANDRIA AFFECTED
Three Slain There; Five British
Soldiers Murdered,
Says Report.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 11 (delayed).—In two days of rioting here ended at noon on Thursday thirty-eight persons were killed and 100 wounded, it is announced in to-day's official statement, as follows:

"There was further rioting in Cairo yesterday. The mob, armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report thirty-eight killed and 100 wounded during the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday. The killed include seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed quietly."

"Disturbances occurred in Alexandria yesterday. There was a collision in the morning between troops and rioters in the Karmus quarter, in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon the mob persistently attacked the troops, who were obliged to fire, killing seventeen, including a number of the ringleaders, and wounding a number of others."

"Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered on Wednesday. The troops were greatly affected, but showed admirable patience. On Wednesday night the Kasr-el-Ain Hospital (Cairo) reported receiving twenty-two killed and forty-seven wounded civilians. A large proportion of these casualties was due to mob outrages. Disorderly crowds composed of the worst elements began operations in the quarters from which the military patrols had been withdrawn at the request of the civil authorities. They murdered and carried out looting operations upon small shops until the troops checked the excesses."

"The rioters systematically canvassed the houses for Armenians, as was done in the massacres at Constantinople, and held up pedestrians, forcing them to prove their identity. The terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, which is almost entirely European, whereupon the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility."

"The Egyptian Ministry (newly formed on April 9) has not yet formally met."

"The reinstatement of the civil authorities in the provinces is almost everywhere complete."

LONDON, April 12.—A Reuters' despatch from Cairo, dated April 11, states that many Armenians were massacred during the rioting on Wednesday and Thursday. It is said that 2,500 Armenians were collected there on Friday night and lodged in various buildings under military protection.

TRAPPED BY TELEGRAM
Fugitive From Reformatory
Caught at Mount Kisco.

A delayed telegram purporting to have been sent by a prisoner in the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford, N. Y., enticed Marie Carlo, a fugitive from the reformatory, into a trap yesterday and she was returned to her old cell.

The fugitive disappeared several months ago, and while reformatory authorities were searching for her she married and is now Mrs. Marie Jacson. She has been living in Jersey City. Trooper Albert Voris of the State police was waiting in the Mount Kisco railroad station when she appeared there in compliance with the telegram and arrested her.

26TH DIVISION WILL
PARADE ONLY ONCE
Units May March After Their
Discharge.

AYER, Mass., April 12.—The divisional parade in Boston will be the only one in which members of the Twenty-sixth Division will be allowed to participate until they are discharged from service, according to a final order received today by Major-Gen. Harry C. Hale from the War Department.

"I will make an effort," said Major-Gen. Hale, "to arrange to have men from the various sections of New England discharged at the same time, so they can be formally received in a body by their home town folks. There is nothing to prevent the members of the division wearing parades after they return to their homes with their discharges."

Saks & Company

Broadway

at 34th St.

Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."



Beginning This Morning—A Remarkable

Sale of Women's Spring Frocks at \$29.50

Exact reproductions of late imports by Jenny.

Beer, Georgette, La Crois and Worth

Ever since the arrival in March of the new Paris frocks for Spring we have been reproducing the choicest models for presentation in this important sale. Here are the frocks, all at one very modest price, and all perfect copies of their very costly originals. Fashioned of

Printed Georgette Crepe, with embroidered vestees, Satin, Rich Foulards combined with Georgette Crepe, and wonderful Georgette Crepe Frocks elaborately Bead Embroidered

The styles for street wear are in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, and Copenhagen Blue. Those for afternoon wear are in White, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Grey, Tan and Black. Complete range of sizes from 36 to 44.

Four Styles Illustrated. Fourth Floor.

New Summer Furs

The new fur pieces are simply wonderful in their clever styling. The most distinctive models are now to be seen in the Saks Fur Department, including Animal Scarfs, Stoles, Capes and Coats, in Sable, Mink, Marten, Fisher, Mole, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, and Dyed Fox. Featured for Monday and Tuesday:

Three-Skin Mink Scarfs..... at \$50.00
Exquisite Mole Stoles—two yards long..... at \$67.50



A Wonderful Opportunity!

Women's Capes, Dolmans and Draped Wraps

in the newest and most exclusive styles

At Unprecedented Low Prices Monday

At \$22.50

A large collection of Street Coats and Coat-Capes of a very individual type, carefully produced in Men's Wear Serge and Wool Velour. Unequaled!

At \$29.50

Stunning Dolmans and Capes, skilful copies of higher cost models, beautifully developed in Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Men's Wear Serge. One pictured.

At \$39.50—A most complete collection of distinctive Capes, in the very newest material—Bon Bonette, trimmed with Brushed Wool. Also a splendid assortment of Capes and Dolmans, with shirred collars and new throw scarfs, tailored beyond criticism in Poiré Twill, Wool Jersey, Gabardine and Men's Wear Serge. One pictured.

At \$49.50—Exact reproductions of the newest imported Capes and Dolmans, tailored equal to fine custom garments in superior Serges, Poiré Twill, Gabardine, Silvertip Bolivia, and Crystal Cord. Also in lustrous Satins. One style pictured.

Fourth Floor

Today and Tuesday—

A Superb Collection of

Exquisite Spring Suits for Women

Rare Values

at \$35
and \$45

There are twenty distinct styles at each price, in handsome Russian Blouse, Box Coat, and strictly tailleur effects, full of originality and good taste. Fashioned of



Tricotine, Poiré Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone, Tweeds, Oxfords, Wool Jersey and Rich Silks

trimmed with Silk Braid, novelty buttons, or embroidery. Sizes 34 to 44, and several models to 50½ bust.

Fourth Floor



Saks & Company

Have Assembled a Wonderful Collection of

Paris-Inspired Blouses for Easter

In the new and most exquisite peplum, Cossack, and dressy models, beautifully developed in flowered Georgette crepe, rich satins, and French voiles, trimmed with filet, Venice, and French Val laces or handsome embroideries.

Each model mirrors its Paris original so perfectly that the difference between them is purely imaginary yet the prices are very modest.

\$8.95 to \$22.50

SAKS & COMPANY

Announce, Beginning This Morning, a

Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

by Miss K. Burleigh.

Expert Corsetiere



The "Binner" is a scientifically made corset that affords exceptional back support and gives unusual grace to the figure. It has long been the choice of discriminating women, and for Spring the new models have so many exclusive features they cannot help but merit even greater support than before.

Prices: \$5 to \$25

NEW!

"Athletic" Underwear for Women

The improved Summer underwear for women of every proportion. Cut over liberal measurements, and so designed as to afford greater comfort than any other undergarment before introduced.

Obtainable in Crossbar Madras, Pajama Check, Self and Satin Stripe Madras, Fibre Silk, or Jap Silk.

Prices: \$1.25 to \$6.50

Main Floor

Saks & Company

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

SAKS-tailoring is the finest procurable in America. We know it; our customers know it; and our competitors don't want to know it.

Suits: \$30 to \$65

Top Coats: \$25 to \$55

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET